Stree months. No advertisements counte less tien a square.
Liberal contracts will be made with those wishing tendvertise for three, six or twelve months. Advirtising by contract must be centimed to the image-liate business of the firm or individual contrac-

of Respect, and all personal communications of patters of individual interest, will be charged for patters of individual interest, will be charged for pattern of marriage. at advertising rates. Announcements of marriage and deaths, and notices of a religious character, are respectfully solicited, and will be inserted grati-

## LIGHT AND SHADE IN LIBERIA.

Vast Natural Riches and a Shiftless People Correspondence News and Courier.

MONROVIA, LIBERIA, June 17. In my last letter, I described the landing of the emigrants and the appearance of Monrovia. On Friday, June 7, two days after the disembarkation, a meeting of welcome was held in the dilapidated

Temple of Justice, already mentioned.

About seventy-five of the townspeople and a fair sprinkling of those to be wel-comed, were present. Capt. Holmes, Rev. R. J. Kellogg, the newly arrived superintendent of the Monrovian High School, and I, the only representatives of the Anglo-Saxon present, sat in a row like three white crows, the color of the assemblage shading off from our white skins through octoroon, quadroon and various other "roons" to the pure ebony. The component parts thereof were gen-erally about as well dressed, and gave a similar gathering of the dear people in America. The mayor of the town (black) presided, sitting behind the judge's desk. The secretary (light) read the proceedings of the previous town meeting, and Rev. A. C. Pittman, a black man, was introduced as

THE ORATOR OF THE OCCASION. He spoke well, correctly and fluently, and without the superfluity of language and gesture common with the colored speaker. He said that not only Mourovia, not only Liberia, but the entire con-tinent of Africa was to-day stretching He rejoiced with his whole heart to see these times, when in spite of all opposition light and intelligence were coming in. He was glad to see so many individuals voluntarily seeking their fatherland. He bid the immigrants and their friends a hearty "welcome!" They were greeted as brethren and friends. They were welcomed as individuals willing to contribute each his quota towards sustaining It remained to them all, he said, to prove whether they were true to the times. The black race had its chance then and there. They could not plead hereafter that they had not had the same chances as other men. Further on, he remarked that Liberia's friends had done her great harm by painting her in too bright col-ors. Then he went on to say that Liberia afforded a refuge and asylum from degra-dation and oppression. When Liberians welcomed their brethren it was because they expected them by individual and united effort to assist in the elevation of their race, by elevating themselves by honest labor. If they had other ideas, they had better stay and die in America. [Applause.] Their mission was to stamp on the world's history that black men were men. [Applause.] The colored people were a religious people, and he welcomed them to help in building up the Church of God. Liberia was the

OPEN DOOR TO HEATHEN AFRICA, and a nobler work than her people had before them was never given to man. They were the lump of leaven which, with God's help, would leaven the whole. Men were wanted, he continued, who would work. They were not wanted for presidents and legislators. [Great applause—particularly among the office-holders.] Men were wanted who would and could work! He was glad to see so the warning to be careful how I wrote, many working men. They were the kind wanted. Then, he said, if this I expect that when he said "a little" he effort was to succeed, there must be harmony and peace. There should not and would not be factions. [A very palpable hit at the Communistic Curtia who as to be said a little in the lit the platform. He, the speaker, was a me in obtaining information. pure African. None of his ancestors had ever been to America. [Laughter.] He tary of the meeting, a light-colored young Africa, as well as Liberia, cordially welcomed the brethren. A preamble and resolution was then presented and adopted declaring that, whereas the bark Azor containing the first company of those voluntarily fleeing "social ostracism and political oppression," had arrived in port, that the meeting

HAILED THEIR ARRIVAL

with pleasure, and gave them the right hand of fellowship, welcoming them as fellow-workers. Nobody had said anyappeared like a jack-in-the-box or a persevering Banquo's ghost, and proceeded to speak, his remarks being largely devo-ted to a biographical sketch of himself. He "put his foot in it" most beautifully in the first place by announcing himself as an Englishman, and therefore a lover of liberty, as it is part of the Liberian creed to hate England and her people with a holy hatred. He then proceeded to give a sketch of the Exodus movement. which the audience had previously read in the News and Courier. God's hand was evident in it, he said. It was nothing God's hand was short of a miracle. The people brought over were not seeking to escape from labor. They knew that they would have to labor; but every lick they struck here

NOT FOR THE WHITE MAN. [Applause.] They had come to elevate hemselves and their children, which they could not do in the presence of the mas could assert their manhood. They had people to develop the resources of the country, and would bring thousands more -not only of laborers, but of skilled la borers-men whose masters had taugh them trades to make them profitable ser vants. Those were the jewels they had brought out of Egypt. [Applause.] The white men took good care that no more negroes should learn trades and mechanies, but, thank God, they couldn't take them away from those who had already acquired them. He, the speaker, did not hate the white race. There were good as well as bad white men. The white men could have crushed this movement in its infancy had they chosen, but they re-frained. He thanked them for that. The white man in the South at present

THE POSITION OF JAILER.

He was degraded by his office, which kept him constantly in contact with a subject race, which he had to keep down. kept him constantly in contact with a subject race, which he had to keep down. This movement would render him a great service. It would leave him to be a homogeneous race. Then Curtis revealed the blood in his eye. He said that he had found this a good country. There were those who had said that no chickens could be obtained here. He had had chicken for dinner every day. | Laughter. | This was a blow-a foul blow-at the Captain and I, who had complained of the lack of poultry. But, thank Heaven, what he and his people would send back would outweigh by thousands any adverse reports that might be sent back by any one (a slash at me, emphasised by a treaty. I was told that in the last "war" tive among them. They seem generally tragic scowl.) They didn't believe that the Liberians had lost thirty men, killed to behave themselves tolerably well, and tragic scowl.) They didn't believe that the Liberians had lost thirty men, killed to behave themselves theready were the companion and a Krooman of the companion of the compani Reporter (me again) had already said.

## Andrison

Sontellinencet.

BY E. B. MURRAY & CO.

ANDERSON, S. C., THURSDAY, AUGUST 15, 1878.

him, unsolicited, with a five dollar bill. Then he had read an apparently very badly written and ungrammatical letter from somebody in New Orleans "and 1,800 others," declaring that the entire 1,801 had kissed his photograph, and in-cidentally mentioned that they would probably have a cargo and boat ready to leave that port for Liberia in January.

CURTIS' FLOATING UTOPIA. He then passionately addressed the audience with the assurance that if they would help him, he (Curtis) would promise by January to have an independent steamboat running, loaded with Liberians and Liberian produce, owned by Liberians, manned by Liberians and commanded by Liberians, (terrific stress on "commanded," being evidently a parting slap at the Captain.) This floating Utopia did not seem to meet with very great favor, and I feel safe in prophesy-ing that it will meet with the fate of all other Utopias, and come to naught, espe-cially as Curtis stock is considerably below par in Monrovia. I was immensely amused at the malice displayed by this individual in treasuring up and exaggerating some careless remark made by me under the sense of injury induced by having to eat salt meat while lying in

As before stated, he hated and was hated by everybody aboard, but I came in for a special share of disfavor some how or other. But I was amazed to observe the blackest sorts of looks directed at me from all parts of the room, and to observe sundry whisperings of which I was evidently the subject. At that moment the Monrovia militia company filed out on the green, and my surmise was that I was to be immediately taken out and summarily shot as a defamer of "the finest country the sun shines on." The execution was suspended a while, how-

of Charleston, came forward, and spoke at some length. The main point of his address was that he felt, for the first time in his life, that he was at home—that he was where he belonged. For the first time he could breathe freely, because he could look around and realize that he was the equal in every way of every other man he saw. [Applause.] Clement Irons, of Charleston, followed in a very sensible little speech. He exhibited with much pardonable pride a medal awarded him at one of the South Carolina State fairs for an improvement in cotton gins, and concluded with the shrewd and practical remark, "we don't ask you to give us corn, but only to show us where to grow it." [Applause.]

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

(a blatherskite whose name I have forgotten) next spoke. He is an octoroon with long side-whiskers, and bears demagogue stamped on his face as with a branding iron. Being an office-holder himself, he very disinterestedly advised Their constant exercise at the oar gives the immigrants not to come seeking offi-ces. What the country needed was not ffice-seekers but workers. Then he took a slight turn at the worthy Curtis, deprecating the stirring up of strife in the movement, and denouncing those who would create divisions. I felt somewhat avenged of mine enemy, until the speaker proceeded to make an attack upon myself, and all who should hold with me the heresy that this was anything but an earthly paradise. He concluded with man, when he rose and deprecated the lugging of personalities into the meeting, hinting at the same time that in his opinion it was not either a very brave or very magnanimous thing to make an unprovoked attack upon a gentleman who was a stranger and a visitor, and whose

mouth was presumably closed. MR. WILLIAMS MAKES A LITTLE SPEECH. was a free meeting, and that anybody and several necklaces of beads. These had a right to speak. I took the hint, represented a good many days' work, as and requested the immigrants themselves to say whether or no the News and Courier had not always given them and their movement "a fair show." Hereupon Curtis again rose and forestalled several Charlestonians who would have claring that he hadn't meant anything and had the most unalterably high regard for both. I think that Curtis designed making this resemble the closing scene of the quarrel between Brutus and Cassius, and from his gestures I expected every moment to hear him break out we started. Crossing the Mesurado River

"There is my umbrella, And here my naked breast; within a heart If that thou be'st a Roman take it forth."

(I will pause to remark that insomuch as Cassius was "the hungry Cassius," I could have played the part to perfection time during my stay in Monrovia.) No reconciliation occurred, however, and the meeting adjourned after several other speeches from several other persons, all breathing very much the same spirit. It was pleasant to note that none of the immigrants forgot to pay s

TRIBUTE TO CAPT. HOLMES

and his officers. The Captain not only had all been landed, took every possible means that kindness and generosity could devise to prevent suffering, personally visiting and, as far as possible, supplying their wants. It was pleasant therefore to see that this was appreciated as we came from the meeting.

THE MILITIA were just being dismissed. The company seemed to be composed principally of turn out an army of 3,500 armed militia, service being obligatory on every citizen between 15 and 45 years of age. My informant also told me that this of which there have been several. range and a retreat by the natives or a of their adversaries at *one thousand*, This reminded me of some war news that I heard between '61 and '65. This war-

It consists of a small sailing cutter, not over 150 tons, with a few small guns, mostly six-pounders, I believe) and manned by, what I judge from reports to be, a dilapidated crew. On Sunday I went ashore, and succeeded, with much difficulty, in arranging for a frequently

deferred visit It is due to the News and Courier'. readers, as well as to its representative to explain that the day was not selected from choice, but under pressure of hard necessity, it being the only one on which I could obtain boat crew and companion, (the last being requisite to make the exbeing a prospect of the Azor leaving early in the week. Of course, the whole journey to Liberia would have amounted to nothing without some sight of the country. As for the Kroomen who rowed, they, in all probability, only exchanged that exercise for gambling, with which they usually occupy Sundays, and, in fact, all of their leisure time. While waiting at the boat I endeavored to obtain some idea of the religious convictions of these villains, but they seem entirely destitute of any such thing. When I asked one of them if he ever went to church, and, receiving a negative reply, asked "Why not?" he replied: "What Krooman want go church for? No make money goin' church. What for want go den, ch?" I could, therefore, only class them as being worshippers of THE GREAT AMERICAN GOD, GREENBAX, of whom Cheek is said to be the prophet From all that I can learn they do not even bow down to idols. They seem absolutely without any god or any religion, or apology for religion. The only act approaching a recognition of any superhuman power is the suspending around their necks of bones and other "mcdicines," done up in a particularly dirty little bag. Even this seems less thought of than the strings of gaudy glass beads and brass or bone rings, which they wear about their necks, ankles and wrists. Their whole object in life seems to be to accumulate money with which to buy tobacco, cattle, women and—(beg pardon, I was on the point of saying "other trash,")—tawdry ornaments. All this in despite of long contact with civilization. Some few of them have been to school, and car read and write, while others have made voyages to foreign countries. All these are more intelligent than their fellows, and one or two privately told me that they didn't believe in the efficacy of the "medicine," which they nevertheless wore. These "educated" ones, too, generally seem disposed to limit themselves to one wife, but they never go to church use their superior knowledge of English chiefly in the more correct rendition of

fulness from their wives, and punish most severely any breach of fidelity. I strongly suspect, though, that even this is large to a Krooman. In the first place he has to pay her father for her a certain num-ber of cattle, beads, guns, kettles, &c., the price being regulated by the demand. Then with each new wife there is some rude marriage ceremony, and a grand feast, the principal feature of which is a large supply of poor rum. Then the wife is anxiously awaited. has to be decorated as far as the means of her husband will go. I saw one of these females, presumably a favorite, with one leg from the ankle to the knee covered with brass rings, several on the He wound up with the remark that it other nether limb, a few on each arm, and several necklaces of beads. These a common Krooman's wages are only twenty-five cents per day, the head man of a crew getting thirty-eight. The Kroo Hereupon women generally dress in one large coarse colled several cotton cloth, made by the natives, would have wrapped around their bodies. If they contradicted his imputations of prejudice happen to have an infant, the cloth is by praising the News and Courier and its wrapped about the waist, with the unforresentative in extravagant terms, de-ting that he hadn't meant anything its folds, and tied in front. On this day the conscientious convictions of the Kroomen would not allow them to violate the Sabbath for less than a half a dollar per diem each, just double wages. I was forced to submit to this extortion, and off

them beautifully developed arms and

chests, but, like other savages, they cover

them up when they cover anything, and

leave exposed to view a set of miserable

black and scaly looking spindle shanks

with the well known "parrot heel," al-

though their feet are generally reasona-

bly small. Of honor or gratitude they

seem to have no conception, and they lie

by the yard at the drop of a hat. Of

female purity they have, of course, little

idea, although they rigorously exact faith-

from Monrovia, we stopped for a few minutes in "VEI TOWN," just on the opposite bank. This is the residence of the Vei tribe, who live there in closely built houses made of interlaced bamboo, padded with clay, and covered with heavy thatching of leaves. These houses are generally circular in form, and the roofs slope down to within five feet of the ground, where they terminate in deep eaves. The inside walls were of cleared appearance, the view being undeep eaves. The inside walls were of clay as were the floors, and the general interior was very smoky, there being no chimneys. The buildings are close to-gether, with barely room to pass between them. They generally have a little covered porch at the entrance, however, in which the proprietor is to be found on buildings I noticed along the shore were never relaxed his efforts to contribute to the comfort and safety of his helpless Sundays either standing about or swing- of brick, a large proportion being two sundays either standing about or swinging in a hammock, while his wife or wives (according to his means) sit about inside. These Vei men are magnificent specimens of manhood, with broad, square shoulders, full chests and well developed limbs, and are generally tall and erect. On Sunday they seem to clothe themselves in European raiment, although on a wharf, seems to have occurred to none week days they usually wear the one gar- of them, and the Liberians go on stumproduce an effect not unlike that of the Roman toga. Their women dress very good clothes, and swearing just as their ever, seem immeasurably superior to the Kroos. One of their striking character-canoe, (what we call a "dug out.") kroos. One of their striking characteristics, I am told, is honesty, their laws Everybody who can afford it keeps from of coarse blue cotton. The officers, however, were handsomely uniformed. I am breaches of the Eighth Commandment. lying either at the "landing" or turned told that Liberia claims to be able to My informant had in his employ a little bottom up on the ground in the neighborhood. When they want to go anytrust with untold amounts of small where they put in a crew of from three change. I think the Veis are making to ten natives (according to the boat's (there being no standing army) had done good service in the wars with the certainly have that appearance. The Liberian Government allows these native know. I am told that a path leads down staunch the flow of blood; pepper plants From all I can learn the "wars" seem to tribes to have each its own magistrate, through the woods by the creek to Monconsist of a week's poping away at long who fills, in some degree, the position of rovia. legal governor or government representa-tive among them. They seem generally stopped at was of the usual order. treaty. I was told that in the last "war" tive among them. They seem generally

base by five long. I couldn't help thinking that it would make splendid rice crops, as the tide rises and falls on both sides, and the water is fresh within a sides, and the water is fresh within a nary pattern, run by a six horse steam mile from the bar. Such an idea seems ongine. The ever to have occurred to anybody in Liberia. Stockton creek is a stream of generally uniform width, about one hundred and fifty yards, I should judge. Its flow is quiet, and its surface placid. On either side it spreads away among the roots of the mangove and other trees, and through the thick growth of "draand through the thick glown of drawing gon's blood," (a plant resembling our sword grass, only stronger, sharper and more savagely barbed.) The vegetation forms a jungle which not even the eye, much less the body, can penetrate. The view is varied by the featherly tops of the palm, cocoanut, or banana; or mango, cotton and other trees, with an occasional indiarubber vine drooping from the ranches. In one or two places the ever useful palm grows in what are apparently plantations. The palm, by the way, is the crest of the Liberian coat of arms, being stamped on their ugly one and two cent coins. So precious is the tree held, that the wanton destruction of one is punishable by a fine of \$5. The view on Stockton Creek is generally monotonous, and a description of one portion of it will answer for all. In one or two places the foliage is varied by beautiful trees, like giant ferns, of which my companion did not recollect the names, while a few large, white water or common weed flowers, and the white leaves of the "tooth plant" gleam out from the dark green bordering to the quiet water. There is nothing especially beautiful about the scenery of the creek. It is one of those streams that one drawns about two sets. streams that one dreams about sometimes amid the hurly-burly, wishing that he could drift down forever on its tranquil osom shut out by the leafy screen on each side from everything except lazily

languidly as if infected with the general ESSENCE OF MUSQUITO. But, like all the poetical dreams-I ever heard of, Stockton Creek is a delusion and a snare. I would hate mightily to

floating clouds and blue skies above. For

a picture of perfect rest and repose it is beautiful. Even the brightly hued par-

rots and blue kingfishers that fly about

among the branches across, seem to move

float forever down its tranquil bosom In the first place the floating would have to be accompanied by the unpoetic accessories of "ingun rubber overcoat an gum elastic shoes," and an umbrella. In the second place, the swamps are infested at intervals by an insect who seems to be a cross between a sand fly and a musquito ssessing the concentrated vices of both. I would like to stop here to write a chapter on the proneness of ants, sand flies, gnats and others of that ilk to pervade the realms made beautiful by po etic fancy, and knock the romance out of tender situations. Space forbids, however, and any young gentlemen who has walked on the Battery with his adored one during sand fly time can appreciate it.) Then, after floating down Stockton Creek for a night or so, the floater would probably have African fever, and com-plete his floating with a shaven head, taking immense quantities of quinine.
Altogether, I would prefer allowing somebody else to do my floating. While on this subject, however, I must proclearing them of animals, insects, &c., has often been exercised: Is it presumable that the insects above referred to infested the Garden of Eden? If so, can it be supposed that the state of our first parents in their unprotected condition was one of unmixed happiness? A reply and a half miles up Stockton Creek, the rain began to fall as if the floodgates were indeed open. It did not seem to fall in drops, but in continuous streams. It was literally a "pouring" rain. The Kroomen rowed on through it all very

the right bank slight clearings, in which a native canoe was generally tied up. This, I was informed, was THE FIRST SETTLEMENT ABOVE MON-ROVIA.

unconcernedly, while rubber clothing

turned the water from the bodies of us

passengers, and allowed it to flow in

streamlets into the crackers and cheese

in the lunch basket. So we progressed.

It is called New Georgia, and runs along the banks for two or three miles, the houses being built far apart. The number of inhabitants in this municipality is estimated at five hundred souls Through the openings in the bush I caught occasional glimpses of the dark green coffee trees, or bananas, surrounding some house. Then, after awhile, we swept around a bend, and were

ON THE ST. PAUL'S, which is here about two-thirds of a mile wide. The banks of the river are more elevated than those of the creek, and generally rise in miniature bluffs from three to ten feet above the water. The obstructed by large trees. The grass and down nearly to the river's edge. The banks themselves seemed to consist of a The as comfortable wooden or stone steps, or but so draped as to bling and sliding on the slippery clay, What objection there They size) and go. What objection The would be to having decent boats "landing" companion had a Krooman to "tote" him hundred and seventyfive pounds of weight, however, seemed to make my Krooman sick, and I men-

ander cultivation in sugar cane, and expressed his regret that he could not show at different times and places, and of

LIBERIAN SUGAR

is coarse, but of a good quality and color, and brings from seven to eight cents per pound from American refiners. The Liberian production is from 3,000 to 3,500 pounds per acre. They make from their sugar boiling also an excellent quality of syrup, and rum, which is pronounced by counoisseurs to be very line. This yield of sugar shows what the toil is—magnificent. It can be cyphered out readily that there should be money in sugar-raising at this rate, especially as a crop is to be obtained in one year, and the cane, so I get it from the best authority, does not require replanting for years, a new growth springing up every season from the old stumps. I saw some cane, uncut remnants of this year's crop, which I would estimate at being twelve or thirteen feet high and two in ches thick a foot from the roots. There are only two or three sugar mills on the however, and the profit is greatly reduced to the general producer by the tolls charged for grinding out the cane -one third of the gross proceeds. Re-embarking, we continued our course up the river. About five miles above New Jeorgia comes a similar town named CALDWELL stretching along the river front, and con-taining a population of from 500 to 600. The word "town" may mislead the read-

er, "settlement" would be the more

proper word, as they consist of a num

her of small farmers adjoining each other, and generally connected by broad roads, miscalled "streets." Just oppo-site Caldwell on the other shore, are Lower and Upper Virginia, the two to-gether containing 800 or 900 people. Behind Upper Virginia is Brewersville, where there are about 600 people. Next which claims a population of 1,000. Nearly all of the older houses along the hore are of brick, but farther back frame is the general rule, with a proportion of thatch houses. These latter it is difcult for any one but a native to make comfortable. They can be run up with a ew days' labor, and are sometimes used temporarily by immigrants until frame or brick buildings can be erected. There is a saw-mill on the river, and a considerable quantity of the dressed lumber is imported. As the brick clay is abundant and easily accessible, and the sun is hot enough to bake brick, it would be, I hould think, more advisable to build of brick always. Manufactured brick can be bought for four dollars per thousand, and lime is cheap and easily obtained Dressed shingles are also made in small quantities up the river. There is a bug, a sort of ant, in the country called "bugaboo," which is very destructive to dres sed timber, especially in building. think fom all accounts they would eat a frame house entirely up in ten or twelve years if let alone. The Liberians seem to think that American timber with-stands the ravages of these insects better than that produced in Africa. These smoked back, overrun houses, completely clearing them of animals, insects, &c., and acting as though scavengers. I saw some of the mounds built by these latter four feet high by two or three thick, and evergrown with grass and bushes. At

Clay-Ashland I saw A SMALL IRON STEAMBOAT tied up just below the landing. It was formerly the property of Messrs. Morris, of Philadelphia, but by some means or other has passed into the hands of a Liberian. It seems to be rusting itself out tiow, and I am informed is never used, exactly why, I could not learn. It seems to me that it would be an incalculable benefit to the people on the river, were it run regularly, as well as a source of profit to the owner. It seems at present to afford a fair illustration of compose the crew paddle away singing Liberian enterprise. We landed at merrily. In one of these craft I noticed Clay-Ashland, took dinner, and spent the night. There I first saw what Liberia could do in the way of cotton. In my host's yard was a large bush some eight feet high, and branching out twelve feet each way. It was a cotton plant which, he informed me, had been growing there for nine years, bearing regularasions twice a year, from 2,000 to 3,000 bolls. Of the cotton itself I secured a

COTTON GROWS WILD about the country, and nobody seems to pay any attention to it except the natives, whose skins the natives make shot who with their primitive looms, manufactory pouches and other articles. Quite a who with their primitive looms, manufac ture from it a coarse strong cloth which they wear almost universally. They weave stripes about six inches wide, and of any required length. These stripes are subsequently woven together into the cloth, which is traded to the Liberian store keeper who sells it out again to his customers. The cloths generally sell according to width, about 12½ cents being charged for each "stripe" contained in them. They are dyed usually with indigo, which also grows wild, in blue stripes of different width on the white ground. One I saw, however, which was unite elaborate, there being rude attempts at reproducing the shapes of flowers on it. I obtained a couple of these also. From all I can see, I know of no reason why Liberia should not with proper care become one of the great hereabout, but elephants there must be cotton producing countries. There is no replanting necessary except every twelve or fifteen years; the plant bears the first tusks in for sale and barter. Fish swarm year, and soon becomes strong enough so I was told, in the rivers. I noticed to defy grass.

NATURE SEEMS TO PROVIDE EVERY

THING HERE.

In rambling around, my companion, the doctor, showed me the fever plant, the leaves of which, made into tea, are almost a sovereign cure for fevers; the soap tree, the leaves of which, when bruised, lather like soap and are almost as efficacious for cleaning rough surfaces; the tooth plant, a white leaf, which, as I ascertained by experiment, by a little rubbing, clean and polish your teeth beautifully; the hemorrhage plant, the leaves of which when applied to a wound licorice, ginger and lemon plants, a leaf smelling and tasting like lemon and an admirable medicinal agent; then the mangove ash makes the strongest sort of lye; and the uses of the palm and bread which came into such extensive use last calling upon them to adopt some measfruit tree, everybody knows. Cassada is vear, illustrating the dangers in this di- ure which would afford immediate relief a long root, generally about two inches thick, which is palatable when properly On the contrary, they believed it to be a God-blessed country, and the people would come. He himself had started from Charleston with eighty cents, and arrived here with sixpence, but he did not expect to starve. Heaven had already helped him. That very morning ready helped him. That very morning army, I may as well mention

SLOCKTON CHEEK,

I heard between '61 and '65. This war
I cooked and is very nutritious. Indige

side by Mesurado river, above by the creek, and on the opposite side by the St. Paul, its apex being formed by the fork where the creek flows from the river. The mouth of the latter is about six miles north of Monrovia, (or in the direction of Sierra Leone,) where it empties into the sea over a heavy bar. Bushrod Island is therefore about six miles broad at its

is a beautiful one, generally growing, when developed and under cultivation, from six to ten feet high, with a large dark green leaf, (here like everything else an evergreen.) It is generally planted by scions or slips, the little trees being taken from the beds when well started, and transplanted. The coffee grows in thickly clustering bunches along the branches, and is green in color, until ripe, when it turns red. A thick pod or case envelopes the grains, which is beaten off when gathered and dried. The grains are very large, and the coffee itself is delicious, to my taste fully equalling, if not supassing, Mocha. The 400 to the acre, and begin to bear well the third year. The trees yield from one to five pounds of coffee grains cach, which sell at 20 cents per pound, wholesale, at Monrovia. While on this subject, I may say that I saw in the Courthouse yard in Monrovia a coffee tree fully twenty-five feet high, from which from five to ten pounds of the grain are gathered every year. The coffee-picking season is over now, lasting from February to May. I saw the trees growing wild and uncared for in the bush in one place, and about the yards and streets in Monrovia. Almost everybody near the land-ings along the St. Paul's has a little store inder their dwelling where they carry

TRAFFIC WITH THE NATIVES. Exchanging calicocs, kettles, guns beads &c., for country clothes, palm kernels, coffee and rice. The palm kernels are the nuts gathered from the palm form one of the chief articles of export, the oil being extensively used for the manufacture of fine paints and soaps. The English and French manufacturers extract the oil from the kernels, and press the remainder into cakes, which is said to make an excellent food for cattle. Almost everybody handles palm oil; nearly the whole of Liberia seems to smell of it, and the odor is not a particularly delightful one.

also grows in a wild and half wild state, and but little care seems to be devoted to its production. It is kept in the husk until wanted for use, when the required quantity is put in a wooden mortar, and hammered on until it is cleaned, and tolerably well broken up. It is a good article to the taste, being richer our fine white rice. The Liberians claim that this effect is produced by keeping it anhulled. Notwithstanding its growth at their very doors, however, they import India rice for consumption. Although in the country with cattle all about, we had English canned butter at Clay-Ashland. I only saw milk at two places in Liberia, and then it was in the coffee. They say that the cows give so little milk that it's hardly worth while feed-ing them. I believe, though, that the experiment of carefully feeding and attending to milch cattle has not as yet been tried. Clay-Ashland is like the other settlements, scattering far and wide over the country, with every vacant lot densely overgrown with underbrush, and left there early on Monday morning, continuing our course up the river. The day was the one appointed for the opening of the quarterly court at Monrovia, and as we went up we met quite a number of planters coming down to attend. They make quite LUXURIOUS CONVEYANCES

of the long "dug-outs," having cushioned or covered and backed seats near the stern, in which the "boss" reclines be-neath the shade of his umbrella and smoked his pipe, or leisurely discusses lunch or a bottle of wine, while the seven, eight, nine or ten natives who merrily. In one of these craft I noticed the two "bosses," leaning comfortably back, facing each other, with a little table between them, from which they ate breakfast. In several places, on each side of the river, small creeks flow into it. These are generally bridged just at the mouths by flimsy foot bridges, sup-ported on long, insecure looking poles These creeks are the great resorts of the

hippopotamus, (river horse.)

does not seem very abundant. I saw but bolls. Of the cotton staple, and resembles our sea island, only it is not quite so few birds along the river. There are several species of deer, the principal one several species of deer, the principal one being apparently the water deer, a small animal, savory to the taste, and from number of other deer are, however, killed in "the bush." Monkeys are abundant, but I saw none, those ancestors of ours having a constitutional objection occasionally make themselves troublesome by leaping the apologies for fences and killing cattle. Those interesting animals are, however, becoming scarcer. Porcupines, squirrels and similar small 'varments' seem plentiful. I saw one large alligator on a rock. He seemed to be rather lighter in color than his American brother, but he gave evidence of equal alacrity in moving at the whistle of a rifle bullet, and of equal persistency in refusing to give any tangible evidence of whether he was hit or not. There are no tigers or lions not far in the interior, as the natives bring considerable numbers of their

> ARSENIC.-The Master of the State Grange has issued a circular to the local granges of Massachusetts and the State the whole State ticket. Referred to the Granges of the country on the increasing sale of poisonous articles in our markets. He calls attention to the fact that 2,327. 742 pounds of arsenic have been im ported into the country in a single year, dresses, underclothes, socks, new kinds of cooking utensils, the mardeized iron-ware "alive with poison," rection, and they are advised to keep to the people. their eyes open genarally when making purchases. Finally they are congratu-

many traps along the banks.

A. B. WILLIAMS.

THE RADICAL STATE CONVENTION. Bitter Speeches Against Hampton, Hayes and Democrats Generally.

VOL. XIV---NO. 5.

A Reminder of the Calmy Radical Days.

COLUMBIA, August 7, 1878. At 12 m. to-day the Convention of the Union Republican party of South Caro-lina assembled in the hall of the House of Representatives, and was called to order by R. B. Elliott, Chairman of the State Executive Committee. By previ-ous agreement the convention sat with closed doors, and as reporters as well as other outsiders were excluded, it was on-ly through the members as they came rom the hall at intervals during the session to get a little fresh air that we are enabled to give what follows.

After quiet was restored and a few remarks by Elliott congratulatory of the full and "intelligent" representation of the Republican party of South Carolina, and the auspicious occasion upon which the convention had assembled, he announced that nominations were in order for temporary chairman.

Elliott was nominated for the position, but declined the proffered honor on ac-

count of feeble health. C. C. Bowen, Sheriff of Charleston County, was then nominated and unanimously elected. J. L. West was elected Secretary by acclamation.

A committee on credentials was then appointed, which immediately retired, and during their absence a motion was made and adopted that the temporary chairman and secretary be made permanent officers of the convention.

Committees on rules, platform and resolutions were then appointed.
Senator John R. Cochran, of Anderson, introduced the following preamble and resolutions, which were referred:

Whereas, the Republican party has ever avowed as its cardinal principles the equality of all men before the law, the fair and impartial administration of justice and economy in the transaction of public affairs; whilst upholding these time-honored principles, and in perfect loyalty to our party affiliations, we recognize in the course of Gov. Hampton the fulfillment of all the liberal pledges made by him in the last canvass, the discharge of all the duties of his high office without favor or distinction because of race or condition, the repression of crime, the cessation of violence and the impartial administration of 'aw;

therefore, be it
Resolved, That this convention of the Republican party will not make any nominations in opposition to Governor Hampton and the rest of the State ticket nominated with him, and are prepared to entrust to them the administration of the government of the State, relying upon their renewed pledges to administer it with equal and exact justice to all.

Resolved, That President Hayes is en-titled to the confidence of the Republican party, in so far as he has earnestly and honestly endeavored to carry out in good faith the pledges of the Republican party as laid down in the platform which was adopted at Cincinnati in 1876. Resolved, That in declaring we are pre-pared to entrust the administration of

the government of the State to Governor Hampton and his associates for the next two years, we do not intend to discourage the nomination of local Republican tickets wherever it may be deemed proper; and, in view of the probability of such tickets being nominated, we demand of Governor Hampton, in the interests of let politics and bad advisers alone. fair elections and public rights, that a recognized and intelligent Republican be appointed one of the Commissioners of zed and intelligent Republican be ap-pointed one of the Managers of Election in each precinct.

Resolved, That we denounce alike the violence by which Republican voters have been prevented or deterred from voting in some of the counties of the State, and the fraud by which Republican majorities have been deprived of the fair results of elections in others; and that we particularly denounce the monstrous outrage perpetrated under the thin guise of legislative action, by which the Republican members of the last House of Representatives from Charleston County were deprived of the seats to which they had been elected by a majority of more than 6,000 votes, and minority Democratic candidates, without a shadow of right, scated in their stead. Resolved. That we lament the want of intelligence and integrity which charac-

terized, in many instances, the adminis-tration of the government of this State during the supremacy of the Republican party, and that we entreat the local Republican conventions throughout the State, wherever they make nominations, to nominate only such candidates as are recognized as men of intelligence and integrity as well as of established devo-tion to Republican principles.

D. A. Straker, of Orangeburg, offered

a resolution that a committee of seven be appointed to wait on Gov. Hampton and ascertain whether he would not appoint one Commissioner of Election, to be recommended by the Republicans, in each county, and to secure one Republican Manager at each election precinct. This resolution was an opening wedge

for the ultra Radicals to vent their spleen, and when Swails, Taft, Mackey and Bowen were through speaking in op-position to it, but little more could be aid abusive of the pledges and policy of the Democratic party in general. Lee, Mobley, Straker and others made

lengthy speeches warmly advocating the of the resolution, when a motion was offered to postpone its further consideration, but was voted down. Mackey again took the floor in oppo

sition to it, and after quite a length boring speech, announced that the Gov-ernor was not in the building. Straker, being assured of this fact,

then moved that the resolution be laid on the table, to be taken up at some future time; which was adopted. McKinley, of Charleston, introduced a resolution declaring that in order to perpetuate the Republican party in South

Carolina, it was necessary to make a Committee on Platform and Resolutions. Holland, of Aiken, offered a lengthy

to the oppressed condition of the people throughout the United States, and of the each pound containing a fatal dose for about 2,800 persons. A constantly increasing quantity of this poison goes into wall papers, while it is more and more used in the coloring matter of was caused by the contraction of curlresses, underclothes, socks, etc. Farm-ers are warned to be careful in buying United States bonds, &c., thanking the members of Congress of both parties for their opposition to these schemes, and

This document, which was referred to

necessary stamps are furnished to reper thereon.

### We are not responsible for the views and opinions of our correspondents.

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Aiken to attempt to father it.

Straker introduced a resolution rela-tive to the agricultural college, demanding its use for the colored people, and also that the interest on the land scrip bonds should be paid promptly. After several more of the would-be and

ex-statesmen aired their "eloquence," with which the majority of the small fry seemed to be well pleased and even delighted, the convention, at about 3:30 p. m., was declared adjourned until 10 m. Thersday.
THE COMMITTEES.

The Committee on Rules met at 6 p. m., and it is supposed that they will to morrow recommend the rules of the House of Representatives for the government of the convention. The Committee on Platform and Reso

lutions met at 5 p. m. The session lasted for about two hours, and was the stormiest meeting held in this city for a long while. The resolutions offered by Senator J. R. Cochran were the bone of contention. We were informed that the specches of some of the members which Hampton, his associates and the whole Democratic party were charged with being vile, treacherous, and un-worthy of the confidence of the colored people. E. W. M. Mackey, of Charles-ton, and Fred Nix, Jr., of Barnwell, seemed to be the most ravenous of the whole set. The latter, in the course of his language, said that it mattered not what Hampton wanted done in Barnwell, if Johnson Hagood said shoot the "nig-gers," his commands would be obeyed. Hampton was charged with not giving the Republicans representation on the boards of managers of special elections, and having packed juries when colored men were to be tried. Hayes also came in for his share of abuse. He was a traitor, and deserved nothing but the

can party of the whole country, and especially of South Carolina, where the poor, inoffensive "niggers" had suffered so much to place him in "the chair once so highly honored by that great soldier and statesman, General Grant." The resolutions were finally put to a vote and almost unanimously rejected.

most supreme contempt of the Republi-

From the general tenor of the speeches at this committee meeting and a word caught here and there on the street tonight, we may look for a red-hot Radical platform to be adopted and a big fight made to nominate a straightout ticket. The scene in and around the State

House early in the day reminded us very forcibly of the palmiest days of Radicalism. Quite a crowd of colored people were present, and we noticed many of the old "hangers-on" stirring around pretty extensively, and, judging from the glistening eyes and cheerful voices, they no doubt thought that the good old days of stealing and extravagance were about to dawn again. All, delegates, wirepullers, former attachees and other members of "de party" seemed to feel perfectly at home. The old and comfortable position of leaning back in the chair and throwing the feet across the desk was not forgotten by "the boys," as they indulged themselves to their heart's content in this luxury dur-ing the session. There were but few of our white people present, and we are glad to state that many of the colored citizens of the city did not leave their occupation to loaf around the State House all day, as they used to do on

COLUMBIA, August S. Pursuant to adjournment, the Repulthis morning at 10 o'clock by President permit no one to enter unless in posses sion of the little ticket endorsed by Elliott-one of which a newspaper man could obtain under no circumstances

The Register's account of Wednes day's proceedings, as was expected, created quite a furore among the members, and a resolution binding all present to secrecy was immediately offered and adopted. This action was rough on the reporters, who faithfully stood at their posts in the lobby during the whole of the long session, and their unrelenting endeavors to "pump" those who were fortunate enough to go in and out at pleasure were crowned with but little

their report, which was agreed to.

The next business was a partial report from the Committee on Plartform and Resolutions, rejecting the resolutions endorsing Hampton and his associates on the Democratic ticket, submitted by Senator Cochran, of Anderson.

Senator Cochran took the floor and spoke at length in support of his resolutions. He understood that if any other than himself had offered the resolutions they would have been adopted. He then asked all the members on the floor who endorsed Hampton and the rest of the Democratic ticket to rise, but not one did so. He further requested all who favored Hayes and his Southern policy to get up, but his request met with no response whatever. He battled manfully for the adoption of his resolutions, but without avail, for when put to a vote the action of the committee was sustained by every one but himself.

The resolution of McKinlay, Charleson, declaring that in order to perpetuate the party in this State it was necessary minate a straightout ticket, which had also been rejected by the committee. was next taken up.

Shrewsbury, Stevenson, Montgomery, Swails, Parker and Webster spoke in favor of the resolution, all of whom were very bitter in their denunciations of the party now in power, and held up the Rereform and the only party that would give equal and just rights to all. They ooked upon it as cowardly to give away to the Democrats by making no nomina tions, and knew that their ticket, if the right men were placed upon it, would be elected by an overwhelming majority.

Mobley, Taft, Mackey, Bowen opposed the resolution. While they would not endorse the Democrats, still they thought the proper thing to do was to work for Congressmen and the control of the Legislature, and this they could accomplish easier by not putting up a State ticket. Once the General Assembly was in their power, they could elect a United States Senator, which the State offices combined.

The debate consumed several hours when a motion was made to adopt the noes were demanded, and resulted as fol-

fin, Holland, Cochran, Nix, Pickson, Hankison, McKnight, Bennett, Bowen, Taft, Mackey, Dunneman, Ostendorf, Fields, Washington, Sass, Singleton, Brown, Alston, Ladson, Sabb, German, Hutchison, Cummings, Alexander, Stevenson, Stratford, Milton, Collins, My ers, Chavis, Simmons, Johnson, Hum-bert, Wilson, Smith, Thompson, Byrd, McCullough, Williams, Cook, Arnold,